

**REGULATION 8
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
RULE 3
ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

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REGULATION 8 **ORGANIC COMPOUNDS** **RULE 3** **ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS**

(Adopted March 1, 1978)

8-3-100 GENERAL

8-3-101 Description: The purpose of this Rule is to limit the quantity of volatile organic compounds in architectural coatings supplied, sold, offered for sale, applied, solicited for application, or manufactured for use within the District.

8-3-102 Applicability: Except as provided in Section 8-3-110, this Rule is applicable to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufacturers any architectural coating for use within the District, as well as any person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating within the District.

8-3-103 Severability: If a court of competent jurisdiction issues an order that any provision of this rule is invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the District that other provisions of this rule remain in full force and affect, to the extent allowed by law.

8-3-110 Exemptions, Shipment and Use Outside District: This Rule shall not apply to architectural coatings sold in the District for shipment and use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation and/or repackaging. This rule does not apply to:

110.1 Any architectural coating that is sold or manufactured for use outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for reformulation or repackaging;

110.2 Any aerosol coating product; or

110.3 Any architectural coating that is sold in a container with a volume of one liter (1.057 quart) or less.

~~**8-3-111 Exemptions:** This Rule shall not apply to architectural coatings recommended by the manufacturer for use solely as one or more of the following; millwhite coatings, fire retardant coatings, tile-like glaze coatings, mastic texture coatings, metallic pigmented paints, swimming pool paints, multi-colored coatings, quick-dry primers and sealers, shellacs, graphic arts coatings, bond breakers and below-ground wood preservatives.~~

(Amended September 1, 1982; May 18, 1983)

~~**8-3-112 Deleted January 8, 1986**~~

~~**8-3-113 Exemption, Small Containers:** This Rule shall not apply to architectural coatings supplied in containers having capacities of one liter (1.1 qt.) or less.~~

(Adopted September 1, 1982)

~~**8-3-114 Limited Specialty Coating Exemptions:** Until September 1, 1984, this Rule shall not apply to the architectural coatings listed in Section 8-3-304. Effective September 1, 1984 the provisions of Section 8-3-301 and 302 shall not apply to architectural coatings that comply with the provisions of Section 8-3-304.~~

(Adopted May 18, 1983)

8-3-200 DEFINITIONS

8-3-201 Adhesive: Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

8-3-202 Aerosol Coating Product: A pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispense product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications. Aerosol coating products are subject to District Regulation 8, Rule 49 or the provisions of 17 California Code of Regulations 94520 et. seq.

- 8-3-203 Antenna Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.
- 8-3-204 Antifouling Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms. To qualify as an antifouling coating, the coating must be registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- 8-3-205 Appurtenances:** Any accessory to a stationary structure coated at the site of installation, whether installed or detached, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating equipment, air conditioning equipment, and other fixed mechanical equipment or stationary tools; lampposts; partitions; pipes and piping systems; rain-gutters and down-spouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks, and fire escapes; and window screens.
- 8-3-2046 Architectural Coatings:** Any coating to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs. Coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings for the purpose of this rule.
- 8-3-202 Below Ground Wood Preservatives:** Heavy duty coatings formulated solely for the purpose of protecting below ground wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. These coatings perform their function by penetrating into the wood.
(Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-2037 Bituminous Coating Materials Bitumens:** Black or brownish materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits, or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal.
(Renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-208 Bituminous Roof Coating:** A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- 8-3-209 Bituminous Roof Primer:** A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.
- 8-3-204210 Bond Breakers:** A cCoatings whose sole purpose, when applied, is to prevent the a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the substrate on layer over which it is poured.
(Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-211 Clear Brushing Lacquers:** Clear wood finishes, excluding clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, which are intended exclusively for application by brush, and which are labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.5.
- 8-3-212 Clear Wood Coatings:** Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.
- 8-3-213 Coating:** A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.
- 8-3-214 Colorant:** A concentrated pigment dispersion in water, solvent, and/or binder that is added to an architectural coating after packaging in sale units to produce the desired color.
- 8-3-20515 Concrete Curing Compounds:** A cCoatings whose sole purpose is labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water from the surface of freshly cast concrete, thereby strengthening it.
(Adopted May 18, 1983)

- 8-3-216 Dry Fog Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.
- 8-3-206 Enamel Undercoaters:** Coatings which when applied to a new surface, over primer or over a previous coat of paint, are designed to improve the seal, provide better adhesion and act as a smooth base for nonflat coatings. (Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-217 Exempt Compound:** A compound identified by the US EPA as having a negligible contribution to photochemical reactivity. Compounds exempt for the purposes of this Rule are listed in subsection 8-3-261.1.
- 8-3-218 Faux Finishing Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated as a stain or glaze to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.
- 8-3-219 Fire-Resistive Coating:** An opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 119-98, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.2.
- 8-3-20720 Fire-Retardant Coatings:** A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with federal, state, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-99, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.1. Architectural coatings which are designed to retard fires and which will significantly: (a) reduce the rate of flame spread on the surface of a material to which such a coating has been applied, or (b) resist ignition when exposed to high temperatures, or (c) insulate a substrate to which such a coating has been applied and prolong the time required to reach ignition temperature. (Renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-221 Flat Coating:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that registers gloss less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.3.
- 8-3-222 Floor Coating:** An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subject to foot traffic.
- 8-3-223 Flow Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated exclusively for use by electric power companies or their subcontractors to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformer units.
- 8-3-224 Form-Release Compound:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some other material other than concrete.
- 8-3-208 General Primers:** Coatings known as wall sealers, primers or undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats. (Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-209 General Sealers:** Coatings which are intended for use on porous substrates to protect the substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate. (Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-210 General Undercoaters:** Coatings which are designed to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats. (Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-214225 Graphic Arts Coatings or (Sign Paints):** A cCoatings which are marketed solelylabeled and formulated for hand application by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and

murals, include including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin colors enamels.
(Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)

~~8-3-212 Deleted January 8, 1986~~

8-3-226 High-Temperature Coating: A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).

~~8-3-213~~**227 Industrial Maintenance Primers and Topcoats Coating:** Primers which are intended to be applied to a surface, prior to the application of an industrial maintenance topcoat, to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats. Topcoats are A high performance architectural coatings, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for the purpose of heavy abrasion, water immersion, chemical, corrosion, temperature, electrical or solvent resistance application to substrates exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions listed in subsections 8-3-227.1 through 227.5, and labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.4:

227.1 Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

227.2 Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;

227.3 Repeated exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);

227.4 Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

227.5 Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

(Amended and Renumbered May 18, 1983, Amended January 8, 1986)

~~8-3-214~~**228 Lacquer:** A cClear or pigmented opaque wood coatings, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with nitrocellulose-cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and are intended to provide a quick drying solid, protection-protective film.
(Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)

8-3-229 Low-Solids Coating: A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (1 pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.

8-3-230 Magnesite Cement Coating: A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

~~8-3-215~~**231 Mastic Texture Coatings:** A cCoatings, except waterproofing mastic coatings, which are labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks, and to conceal surface irregularities, and which are applied in thicknesses a single coat of at least 45-10 mills (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.
(Adopted May 18, 1983)

~~8-3-216~~**232 Metallic Pigmented Paints Coating:** Non-bituminousA coatings which are formulated with containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.4.
(Renumbered May 18, 1983)

~~8-3-217~~**Millwhite Coatings (Dry Fog Coatings):** Coatings which are formulated to be sprayed, and formulated such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with other surfaces
(Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)

~~8-3-218~~**233 Multi-Colored Coatings:** A cCoatings that is packaged in a single container and that which exhibits more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.
(Renumbered May 18, 1983)

~~8-3-219~~**234 Non-flat Coatings:** A coating that is not defined under any other definition in this rule and that which registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85-degree meter or and five 5 or greater on a 60-degree meter, and which is identified on the label as a gloss, semi-gloss, or eggshell enamel coating according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.3.
(Adopted September 1, 1982)

8-3-235 Nonflat – High Gloss Coating: A nonflat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.3.

- 8-3-236 Non-Industrial Use:** Non-industrial use means any use of architectural coatings except in the construction or maintenance of any of the following: facilities used in the manufacturing of goods and commodities; transportation infrastructure, including highways, bridges, airports and railroads; facilities used in mining activities, including petroleum extraction; and utilities infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, and water treatment and distribution systems.
- 8-3-220 Opaque Stains:** All stains that are not classified as semi-transparent stains.
(Renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-221 Opaque Wood Preservatives:** All wood preservatives not classified as semi-transparent wood preservatives. (Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-237 Post-Consumer Coating:** A finished coating that would have been disposed of in a landfill, having completed its usefulness to a consumer, and does not include manufacturing wastes.
- 8-3-238 Pre-Treatment Wash Primer:** A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent by acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-96, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.5, that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.
- 8-3-239 Primer:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.
- 8-3-222240 Quick-Dry Enamels:** A ~~Non-flat~~onflat coatings that is labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.8 which comply with and that is formulated to have the following characteristics:
- 222.1 Shall ~~be~~ capable of being applied directly from the container by brush or roller under normal conditions, ~~normal conditions being with~~ ambient temperatures between 16°C and 27°C (60°F and 80°F);
 - 222.2 When tested as outlined in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.6, they shall: sets to touch in ~~two~~ 2 hours or less; is tack free in 4 hours or less, and dry-dries hard in eight 8 hours or less; and they shall be tack free in four hours or less by the mechanical method test; and
 - 222.3 Shall ~~have~~Has a 60°-dried film gloss of ~~no less than 70~~ or above on a 60-degree meter.
- (Adopted September 1, 1982, Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-223241 Quick Dry Primers and Sealers, and Undercoater:** A ~~p~~Primers, sealers, and or undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats which are that is dry to touch in one half hour 30 minutes and can be recoated in ~~two~~ 2 hours. ~~(when tested in accordance with ATSM D 1640-95, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.6.)~~
(Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-242 Recycled Coating:** An architectural coating formulated such that not less than 50 percent of the total weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coating, with not less than 10 percent of the total weight consisting of post-consumer coating.
- 8-3-243 Residential:** Areas where people reside or lodge, including, but not limited to, single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.
- 8-3-224244 Roof Coatings:** A non-bituminous cCoatings which are labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs for the ~~sole~~ primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as Metallic Pigmented Coating shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the Metallic Pigmented Coating category. These coatings include bituminous roof and waterproof mastic coatings.
(Adopted May 18, 1983).
- 8-3-245 Rust Preventative Coating:** A coating formulated for non-industrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces and labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.6.
- 8-3-246 Sanding Sealer:** A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A

sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but is included in the lacquer category.

- 8-3-247 Sealer:** A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.
- 8-3-248 Secondary Coating (Rework):** A fragment of a finished coating or a finished coating from a manufacturing process that has converted resources into a commodity of real economic value, but does not include excess virgin resources of the manufacturing process.
- 8-3-225 Semi-Transparent Stains:** Coatings which are formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface. (Renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-226 Semi-Transparent Wood Preservatives:** Wood preservative stains which are formulated for the purpose of protecting exposed wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and which change the color of a surface but do not conceal the surface. (Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-227 Deleted January 8, 1986**
- 8-3-228249 Shellac:** A cClear or pigmented opaque coatings formulated solely with natural resins (except nitrocellulose resins) the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction and are intended to provide stain blocking properties as well as a solid protective film. (Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-250 Shop Application:** Application of a coating to a product or a component of a product in or on the premises of a factory or a shop as part of a manufacturing, production, or repairing process (e.g., original equipment manufacturing coatings).
- 8-3-251 Solicit:** To require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- 8-3-229 Specialty Flat Products:** Self priming flat products used only to perform one of the following functions: repair fire, smoke or water damage; neutralize odors; block stains; or coat acoustical materials without affecting their acoustical abilities. (Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-230252 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters:** A cCoatings labeled as specified in subsection 8-3-401.7 and that is formulated for application to a substrate used only to perform one of the following functions: repairseal fire, smoke or water damage; neutralize odor, block stains; block efflorescence; coat acoustical materials without affecting their abilities; orto condition excessively chalky surfaces; or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98, incorporated by reference in subsection 8-3-606.7. (Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-253 Stain:** A clear, semitransparent, or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.
- 8-3-254 Swimming Pool Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.
- 8-3-255 Swimming Pool Repair And Maintenance Coating:** A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.
- 8-3-256 Temperature-Indicator Safety Coating:** A coating labeled and formulated as a color-changing indicator coating for the purpose of monitoring the temperature and safety of the substrate, underlying piping, or underlying equipment, and for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204°C (400°F).
- 8-3-231 Tile-like Glaze Coatings:** Coatings which are formulated to provide a tough, extra-durable coating system, which are applied as a continuous (seamless) high-build film and which cure to a hard glaze finish. (Renumbered May, 1983)
- 8-3-257 Tint Base:** An architectural coating to which colorant is added after packaging in sale units to produce a desired color.

- 8-3-232258 Traffic Marking Coatings:** ~~A cCoatings which are labeled and formulated to be applied to public for marking and striping streets, highways, and or other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots, sidewalks, and airport runways.~~ (Adopted May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-259 Undercoater:** A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.
- 8-3-233260 Varnishes:** ~~A cGlear or pigmented semi-transparent wood coatings, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish. These coatings are intended to provide a durable transparent or translucent solid protective film.~~
(Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983, Amended January 8, 1986)
- 8-3-261 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):** Any organic compound (excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate) which would be emitted during use, application, curing or drying of an architectural coating.
- 261.1 For purposes of calculating VOC content of a coating, any water or the following non-precursor organic compounds:
- _____ acetone
 - _____ methyl acetate
 - _____ parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
 - _____ cyclic, branched or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)
- shall not be considered to be part of the coating.
- 261.2 For the purposes of calculating VOC content of a low solids coating, any water or non-precursor organic compound listed in subsection 8-3-261.1 shall be considered part of the coating, but shall not be considered part of the VOC content of the coating.
- 8-3-262 VOC Content:** The calculation to determine the VOC content of a coating is found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Laboratory Methods 21, 22 and 31.
- 8-3-234 Waterproof Mastic Coatings:** ~~Weatherproof and waterproof coatings which are formulated to cover holes, minor cracks, conceal surface irregularities, and which are applied in thicknesses of at least 0.38 mm (15 mils).~~
(Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-235263 Waterproofing Sealers:** ~~A cCoatings which are labeled and formulated for the sole purpose of protecting application to a porous substrates by for the primary pupose of preventing the penetration of water.~~ (Amended and renumbered May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-264 Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer:** A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining.
- 8-3-265 Wood Preservative:** A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered with both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 136, *et seq.*) and with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.
- 8-3-236 Acrylic Polymers:** ~~Polymers resulting from the polymerization of derivatives of acrylic acids, including esters of acrylic acids, methacrylic acid, acrylonitrile, and their copolymers. Also known as acrylic resins and acrylate resins.~~
(Adopted January 8, 1986)
- 8-3-237 Alkyds:** ~~Synthetic resins formed by the condensation of polyhydric alcohols with polybasic acids.~~ (Adopted January 8, 1986)
- 8-3-238 Catalyzed Epoxy:** ~~Crosslinking resins made by the reaction of epoxides with other materials such as amines, alcohols, phenols, carboxylic acids and unsaturated compounds.~~ (Adopted January 8, 1986)
- 8-3-239 Chlorinated Rubber:** ~~Resin formed by the reaction of rubber with chlorine.~~
(Adopted January 8, 1986)
- 8-3-240 Inorganic Polymers:** ~~Substances whose principle structural features are made up of homopolar interlinkages between multivalent elements other than carbon. This does not preclude the presence of carbon containing groups in the side branches, or~~

as interlinkages between principle structural members. Examples of such polymers are ethyl and butyl silicates. (Adopted January 8, 1986)

8-3-241 Silicones: A resin containing silicon unlike organic resins, which all contain carbon. The basic structure of silicones consist of silicon-oxygen linkages.

(Adopted January 8, 1986)

8-3-242 Unique Vehicles: Generic polymer components not defined by any of the preceding; e.g., hypalon, phenoxy. (Adopted January 8, 1986)

8-3-243 Urethane Polymers: Coating vehicles containing a polyisocyanate monomer reacted in such a manner as to yield polymers containing any ratio, proportion, or combination of urethane linkages, active isocyanate groups, or polyisocyanate monomer.

(Adopted January 8, 1986)

8-3-244 Vinyl Chloride Polymers: Polymers made by the polymerization of vinyl chloride or copolymerization of vinyl chloride with other unsaturated compounds, the vinyl chloride being in greatest amount by weight. (Adopted January 8, 1986)

8-3-245 Volatile Organic Compound: Any organic compound (excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate) which would be emitted during use, application, curing or drying of an architectural coating.

245.1 For purposes of calculating VOC content of a coating, any water or the following non-precursor organic compounds:

—methylene chloride

—1,1,1 trichloroethane

—acetone

—parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)

—cyclic, branched or linear, completely methylated siloxanes (VMS) shall not be considered to be part of the coating.

245.2 For the purposes of calculating VOC content of a low solids coating, any water shall be considered part of the coating.

(Adopted December 20, 1995; Amended November 4, 1998)

8-3-246 Low Solids Architectural Coating: An architectural coating with a solids content not exceeding 120 grams per liter (1.0 pound per gallon).

(Adopted November 4, 1998)

8-3-300 STANDARDS

8-3-301 Interim Limits: A person shall not sell, offer for sale, apply or manufacture for sale within the District any architectural coating which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains more than 250 g. of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating applied, excluding water and any colorant added to tint bases, except that non flat coatings shall not, at the time of sale or manufacture, contain more than 380 g. of volatile organic compounds per liter as applied, excluding water and any colorant added to tint bases.

VOC Content Limits: Except as provided in Sections 8-3-302, 303, 307, and 308, no person shall: (i) manufacture, blend, or repackage for sale within the District; (ii) supply, sell, or offer for sale within the District; or (iii) solicit for application or apply within the District, any architectural coating with a VOC content in excess of the corresponding limit specified in the following table. Limits are expressed in grams of VOC per liter of coating as thinned to the manufacturer's maximum recommendation, excluding the volume of any water, exempt compounds, or colorant added to the tint bases. "Manufacturer's maximum recommendation" means the maximum recommendation for thinning that is indicated on the label or lid of the coating container.

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Effective 1/1/2003</u>	<u>Effective 1/1/2004</u>
<u>Flat Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>100</u>	
<u>Nonflat Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>150</u>	

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Effective 1/1/2003</u>	<u>Effective 1/1/2004</u>
<u>Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>		
<u>Specialty Coatings:</u>			
<u>Antenna Coatings</u>	<u>530</u>		
<u>Antifouling Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>400</u>	
<u>Bituminous Roof Coatings</u>	<u>300</u>		
<u>Bituminous Roof Primers</u>	<u>350</u>		
<u>Bond Breakers</u>	<u>600⁽²⁾</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Clear Wood Coatings:</u>			
<u>Clear Brushing Lacquer</u>	<u>680</u>		
<u>Lacquer (including lacquer sanding sealer)</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>550⁽¹⁾</u>	
<u>Sanding sealer</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Varnish</u>	<u>350</u>		
<u>Concrete Curing Compounds</u>	<u>350</u>		
<u>Dry Fog Coatings</u>	<u>400⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>Faux Finishing Coatings</u>	<u>350</u>		
<u>Fire Resistive Coatings</u>	<u>450⁽²⁾</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Fire Retardant Coatings:</u>			
<u>Clear</u>	<u>850⁽²⁾</u>	<u>650</u>	
<u>Opaque</u>	<u>450⁽²⁾</u>	<u>350</u>	
<u>Floor Coatings</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Flow Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>		
<u>Form-Release Compounds</u>	<u>250</u>		
<u>Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)</u>	<u>500⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>High Temperature Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>		
<u>Industrial Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>		<u>250</u>
<u>Low Solids Coatings</u>	<u>120</u>		
<u>Magnesite Cement Coatings</u>	<u>450</u>		
<u>Mastic Texture Coatings</u>	<u>300⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>Metallic Pigmented Coatings</u>	<u>500⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>Multi-Color Coatings</u>	<u>580⁽²⁾</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Pre-Treatment Wash Primers</u>	<u>420</u>		
<u>Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>200</u>	
<u>Quick-Dry Enamels</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, Undercoaters</u>	<u>450⁽²⁾</u>	<u>200</u>	
<u>Recycled Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>		
<u>Roof Coatings</u>	<u>250⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>Rust Preventative Coatings</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>400</u>	
<u>Shellacs:</u>			
<u>Clear</u>	<u>730⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>Opaque</u>	<u>550⁽²⁾</u>		
<u>Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters</u>	<u>350</u>		
<u>Stains</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>250</u>	
<u>Swimming Pool Coatings</u>	<u>600⁽²⁾</u>	<u>340</u>	
<u>Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings</u>	<u>600⁽²⁾</u>	<u>340</u>	
<u>Temperature-Indicator Safety Coatings</u>	<u>550</u>		
<u>Traffic Marking Coatings</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>150</u>	
<u>Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers</u>	<u>400</u>		
<u>Waterproofing Sealers</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>250</u>	

<u>Coating Category</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Effective 1/1/2003</u>	<u>Effective 1/1/2004</u>
Wood Preservatives:			
Above ground	350		
Below ground	550 ⁽²⁾	350	

⁽¹⁾ A person may add up to 10 percent by volume of VOC to a lacquer to avoid blushing of the finish provided that, (i) the relative humidity at the time of coating application is greater than 70%, (ii) the temperature at the time of coating application is below 18°C (65°F), (iii) the lacquer contains acetone, and (iv) the lacquer contains no more than 550 grams of VOC per liter of coating, less water and exempt compounds, prior to the addition.

⁽²⁾ VOC limit effective April 1, 2002.

(Amended September 1, 1982)

8-3-302 Final Limits: ~~A person shall not sell, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for sale within the District any architectural coating manufactured after March 4, 1987, which, at the time of sale or manufacture, contains more than 250 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating as applied, excluding water, and colorant added to tint bases.~~

~~302.1 Effective November 4, 1998, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, apply or manufacture for sale within the District any low solids architectural coating which contains more than 120 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter, as applied.~~

Most Restrictive VOC Limits: If anywhere on the container of any architectural coating or any label or sticker affixed to the container, or in any sales, advertising or technical literature supplied by a manufacturer or anyone acting on their behalf, any representation is made that indicates that the coating meets the definition of or is recommended for use for more than one of the coating categories listed in the table in Section 8-3-301, then the most restrictive VOC limit shall apply. This Section does not apply to the following coating categories:

- 302.1: Antenna coatings,
- 302.2: Antifouling coatings,
- 302.3: Bituminous roof coatings,
- 302.4: Fire-retardant coatings,
- 302.5: Flow coatings,
- 302.6: High temperature coatings,
- 302.7: Industrial maintenance coatings,
- 302.8: Lacquer coatings (including lacquer sanding sealers),
- 302.9: Low-solids coatings,
- 302.10: Metallic pigmented coatings,
- 302.11: Pretreatment wash primers,
- 302.12: Shellacs,
- 302.13: Specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters,
- 302.14: Temperature-indicator safety coatings, and
- 302.15: Wood preservatives.

(Amended Sept.1, 1982; May 18, 1983; Sept.3, 1986; Nov.4, 1998)

8-3-303 Bituminous Pavement Sealer: ~~A person shall not sell, offer for sale or apply any architectural coating manufactured after September 2, 1979, which is recommended for use as a bituminous pavement sealer unless it is an emulsion type coating.~~

Sell-Through of Coatings: Any coating manufactured prior to the January 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004 effective dates that does not comply with the VOC limits effective on those dates may be supplied, offered for sale, or sold for up to three years after the effective dates provided that (i) the coating was in compliance with the VOC limits in effect at the time of manufacture, and (ii) the date or date-code is displayed on the coating container as required by subsection 8-3-401.1. Any coating subject to this Section may be applied at any time after the effective dates.

303.1 Until January 1, 2008, any coating included in an approved Averaging Program that does not comply with the VOC limits in Section 8-3-301 may be supplied, offered for sale or sold for up to three years after the end of the

compliance period specified in the approved Averaging Program provided that either the statement: "This product is subject to architectural coatings averaging provisions in California" or a substitute symbol specified by the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board is displayed on the coating container. Any coating subject to this subsection may be applied at any time after the period specified in the Averaging Program.

8-3-304 Specialty Coating Limitations: ~~A person shall not sell, offer for sale, apply, or manufacture for sale within the District any architectural specialty coating that exceeds the following limits (expressed as grams of VOC per liter as applied, excluding water) manufactured after the dates listed below:~~

	Effective- September 1, 1984	Effective- September 1, 1986	Effective- September 1, 1987
Varnish	500	—	350
Lacquer	—	—	680
Semi-Transparent Stains	—	—	350
Opaque Stains	400	—	350
Wood Preservatives	—	—	350
Semi-Transparent and Clear Opaque- Wood Preservatives	400	—	350
General Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	400	—	350
Enamel Undercoaters	450	—	350
Industrial Maintenance:			
Primers and Topcoats *			
Alkyds	500**	420	420
Catalyzed Epoxy	500**	420	420
Bituminous Coating Materials	—	—	420
Inorganic Polymers	—	—	420
Vinyl Chloride Polymers	—	—	420
Chlorinated Rubber	—	—	420
Acrylic Polymers	—	420	420
Urethane Polymers	—	420	420
Silicones	—	—	420
Unique Vehicles	—	—	420
Traffic Coatings Applied to Public:			
Streets and Highways	415	—	250
Applied to Other Surfaces	250	—	250
Black Traffic Coatings	—	—	250
Quick Dry Enamels	—	—	400
Specialty Flats	—	—	400
Waterproof Sealers	—	—	400
Waterproof Concrete Curing Compounds	—	—	350
Roof Coatings	—	—	300
Waterproof Mastic Coatings	—	—	300
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	—	—	350

~~Any of the above coatings for which no limitation is listed is exempt from the requirements of Sections 8-3-301, 302 and 403.~~

~~*Each coating category is determined by the generic polymer component present in the finished product in the largest quantity by weight. Example, silicone alkyd would be considered an alkyd.~~

~~**This limit shall become effective on March 1, 1986.~~

Painting Practices: All architectural coating containers shall be closed when not in use. "In use" is the active application of contents to a surface by pouring, siphoning, brushing, rolling, padding, ragging or other means. Architectural coating containers include but are not limited to, drums, buckets, cans, pails, trays and any other

application containers. Containers of any VOC-containing materials used for thinning or cleanup shall also be closed when not in use.

(Adopted May 18, 1983; Amended January 8, 1986)

8-3-305 Deleted January 8, 1986

Prohibition of Excess Thinning: No person who applies or solicits the application of any architectural coating shall apply a coating that is thinned to exceed the applicable VOC limit specified in Section 8-3-301.

8-3-306 Exempt Coating Labeling: ~~If anywhere on the coating container, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any indication is given that the coating may be used or is suitable for use for any purpose other than those specifically provided for in Sections 8-3-111 and 8-3-304, then the limits provided for in Sections 8-3-111 and 8-3-304 shall not apply. Rather, the limits provided for in Sections 8-3-301, 302, 303 or other Rules shall apply. In any instance where more than one set of standards set forth in Section 300 may be applied, the most restrictive standard shall apply.~~

Rust Preventative Coatings: Effective January 1, 2004, a person shall only apply and solicit the application of rust preventative coatings for non-industrial uses, unless such coatings comply with the VOC limit for industrial maintenance coating as specified in Section 8-45-301.

8-3-307: Coatings Not Listed in Section 8-3-301: Any coating that does not meet any of the definitions for a specialty coating listed in Section 8-3-301 shall be classified as a flat, nonflat or nonflat high gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in Section 8-3-221, 234 or 235, and the corresponding VOC limit shall apply.

(Adopted April 17, 1985; Amended January 8, 1986)

8-3-308: Averaging Compliance Option: Effective January 1, 2003, in lieu of compliance with the specified VOC limits in Section 8-3-301, any of the following coatings may be averaged by the manufacturer such that their actual cumulative emissions over a compliance period not to exceed one year, as calculated from sales of the designated coatings, are less than or equal to the cumulative emissions that would have been allowed under the specified VOC limits, provided that, (i) the manufacturer complies with the provisions of the Manual of Procedures, Volume I, Number 7, and, (ii) the manufacturer maintains and makes available inspection records for at least three years after the end of each compliance period:

- 307.1 Bituminous roof coatings,
- 307.2 Flats,
- 307.3 Floor coatings,
- 307.4 Industrial maintenance coatings,
- 307.5 Nonflats,
- 307.6 Primers, sealers, and undercoaters,
- 307.7 Quick-dry enamels,
- 307.8 Quick-dry primers, sealers, and undercoaters,
- 307.9 Roof coatings,
- 307.10 Rust preventative coatings,
- 307.11 Stains, and
- 307.12 Waterproofing sealers.

This Section and Volume I, Number 7 of the Manual of Procedures: Averaging Provision for Architectural Coatings, shall be effective only until January 1, 2005, after which this compliance option shall no longer be allowed.

8-3-309 Limited Allowance, Industrial Maintenance Coatings: Effective January 1, 2004, industrial maintenance coatings with a VOC content of greater than 250 grams VOC per liter but no greater than 340 grams VOC per liter may be manufactured, sold, offered for sale, solicited, and applied in the District provided the user of the coating, or manufacturer or seller on behalf of the user, has petitioned the APCO for use of the coating as per Section 8-3-402 and has received written approval. The APCO shall not approve any petition if the approval, when combined with approvals granted previously during the calendar year, would result in excess emissions of greater than 10 tons per year. Excess emissions are emissions greater than those that would result from an equal volume of coating at the VOC limit of 250 grams per liter. This

Section shall not apply to industrial maintenance coatings offered for sale to the general public.

8-3-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

8-3-401 ~~Date of Manufacture:~~ Container Labeling Requirements: ~~Each~~ Containers for all any coatings subject to this Rule shall display the date of manufacture of the contents or a code indicating the date of manufacture. The manufacturers of such coatings shall file with the APCO an explanation of each code all the information in subsection 8-3-401.1 through 401.3, and, as applicable, the information in subsection 8-3-401.4 through 401.9:

401.1 Date Code: On the label, lid or bottom; the date the coating was manufactured, or a date code representing the date. If the manufacturer uses a date code, an explanation of each code must be filed with the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board and be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer on request.

401.2 Thinning Recommendation: On the label or lid; a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating so as not to exceed the VOC limit listed in Section 8-3-301. This requirement does not apply to the thinning of coatings with water. If thinning prior to use is not necessary, the recommendation must specify that the coating is to be applied without thinning.

401.3 VOC Content: On the container; the maximum or actual VOC content of the coating, as supplied, including the VOC content at maximum thinning as recommended by the manufacturer. VOC content shall be displayed as grams VOC per liter of coating. VOC content may be calculated using product formulation data or shall be determined using the test method specified in Section 8-3-601, 602 or 604.

401.4 For Industrial Maintenance Coatings: On the label or lid; one or more of the following: (i) "For Industrial Use Only," (ii) "For Professional Use Only," (iii) "Not For Residential Use," or (iv) "Not Intended For Residential Use" shall be prominently displayed.

401.5 For Clear Brushing Lacquers: Effective January 1, 2003, "For Brush Application Only," and "This Product Must Not Be Thinned Or Sprayed" shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.6 For Rust Preventative Coatings: Effective January 1, 2003, "For Metal Substrates Only" shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.7 For Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters: Effective January 1, 2003, one of the following: (i) For Blocking Stains, (ii) For Fire-Damaged Substrates, (iii) For Smoke-Damaged Substrates, (iv) For Water-Damaged Substrates, or, (v) For Excessively Chalky Surfaces shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.8 For Quick Dry Enamels: Effective January 1, 2003, "Quick Dry" and the dry hard time shall be prominently displayed on the label.

401.9 For Nonflat – High Gloss Coatings: Effective January 1, 2003, "High Gloss" shall be prominently displayed on the label.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

8-3-402 ~~Deleted January 8, 1986~~

Petition, Limited Allowance for Industrial Maintenance Coatings: A person seeking to use the limited allowance for industrial maintenance coatings as per Section 8-3-309 shall comply with the following requirements:

402.1 The petitioner shall certify that complying coatings able to meet the job performance requirements are not available.

402.2 The petition shall contain the following information, as applicable: (i) job requirements, and job and site description, (ii) volume of coating required, and (iii) maximum VOC content of coating to be applied.

402.3 If the APCO grants written approval, the approval shall contain volume and allowable VOC content conditions. Until written approval is granted and received by the petitioner, all provisions of this Rule shall apply.

- 8-3-403 Labeling Requirement:** Containers for all coatings subject to the requirements of Section 8-3-302, 303 and 304 shall carry a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coatings. This requirement shall not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water. The recommendation shall specify that the coating is to be employed without thinning under normal environmental and application conditions, unless the recommended thinning for normal environmental and application conditions does not cause the coating to exceed its applicable standard. This section shall become effective on June 1, 1983.
(Amended December 1, 1982; May 18, 1983; January 8, 1986)

8-3-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

- 8-3-501 Reporting Requirements:** Each manufacturer of the following products shall submit a report to the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board on or before April 1 of each calendar year beginning in the year 2004. The report shall contain the following information for the preceding calendar year, but need only be submitted once each year for all districts:

- 501.1 Clear Brushing Lacquers: Number of gallons of clear brushing lacquers sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.
- 501.2 Rust Preventative Coatings: Number of gallons of rust preventative coatings sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.
- 501.3 Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters: Number of gallons of specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters as defined in Section 8-3-252 sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.
- 501.4 Toxic Compounds: For coatings that contain methylene chloride or perchloroethylene, (i) product brand name and a copy of product label with legible usage instructions, (ii) product category as defined by this Rule to which the product belongs, (iii) total sales in California during the calendar year to the nearest gallon, and (iv) volume percentage, to the nearest 0.10%, of methylene chloride or perchloroethylene in the coating.
- 501.5 Recycled Coatings: Number of gallons of recycled coatings distributed in California and the method used to calculate California distribution. In addition, each manufacturer shall submit a certification of their status as a Recycled Paint Manufacturer, but need only submit a certification once.
- 501.6 Bituminous Coatings: Number of gallons of bituminous roof coatings and bituminous roof primers sold in California and the method used to calculate California sales.

8-3-600 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

- 8-3-601 Determination of Compliance, Air-Dried Water Reducible Coatings:** The means by which compliance of air-dried, water reducible coatings is determined are found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Method 21.
(Amended March 17, 1982; May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-602 Determination of Compliance, Air-Dried Solvent Based Coatings:** The means by which compliance of air-dried, solvent based coatings is determined are found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III Method 22.
(Amended March 17, 1982; May 18, 1983)
- 8-3-603 Determination of Non-Flat Coatings:** The means by which a coating is determined to be non flat is found in Federal Test Method Standard No. 141A, Method 6101 with the test being conducted on Leneta Company Form 3B drawdown charts or equivalent.
(Adopted September 1, 1982)
- 8-3-604 Determination of Compliance, Low Solids Architectural Coatings:** The means by which compliance of low solids architectural coatings is determined are found in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Method 31.

8-3-605 Determination of Compliance, Methacrylate Traffic Marking Coatings: Analysis of methacrylate multicomponent coatings used as traffic marking coatings shall be conducted according to a modification of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Method 24 (40 CFR 59, subpart D, Appendix A). This method has not been approved for methacrylate multicomponent coatings used for purposes other than as traffic marking coatings or for other classes of multicomponent coatings.

8-3-606 Incorporated Test Methods: The following test methods are incorporated by reference herein, and shall be used to test coatings subject to provisions of this Rule:

- 606.1 Flame Spread Index: The flame spread index of a fire-retardant coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 84-99, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials," (see Section 8-3-220, Fire-Retardant Coating).
- 606.2 Fire Resistance Rating: The fire resistance rating of a fire-resistive coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation E 119-98, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction Materials," (see Section 8-3-219, Fire-Resistive Coating).
- 606.3 Gloss Determination: The gloss of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999), "Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss," (see Section 8-3-221, 234, 235 and 240, Flat Coating, Nonflat Coating, Nonflat High Gloss Coating, and Quick-Dry Enamels).
- 606.4 Metal Content of Coatings: The metallic content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95, "Determination of Weight Percent Elemental Metal in Coatings by X-Ray Diffraction," South Coast Air Quality Management District "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples," (see Section 8-3-232, Metallic Pigmented Coating).
- 606.5 Acid Content of Coatings: Measurement of acid content of Pre-Treatment Wash Primers shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1613-96, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products," (see Section 8-3-238, Pre-Treatment Wash Primers).
- 606.6 Drying Times: The set-to-touch, dry-hard, dry-to-touch, and dry-to-recoat times of a coating shall be determined by ASTM Designation D 1640-95, "Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature," (see Section 8-3-240 and 241, Quick-Dry Enamel and Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater). The tack-free time of a quick-dry enamel coating shall be determined by the Mechanical Test Method of ASTM Designation D 1640-95.
- 606.7 Surface Chalkiness: The chalkiness of a surface shall be determined using ASTM Designation D 4214-98, "Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films," (see Section 8-3-252, Specialty Primer, Sealer, and Undercoater).
- 606.8 Exempt Compounds – Siloxanes: The quantity of cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes shall be analyzed by the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Laboratory Method 43: "Determination of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in Solvent-Based Coatings, Inks, and Related Materials," (see Section 8-3-261, Volatile Organic Compounds).
- 606.9 Exempt Compounds – Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF): The quantity of parachlorobenzotrifluoride shall be analyzed by the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Laboratory Method 41, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds in Solvent-Based Coatings and Related Materials Containing Parachlorobenzotrifluoride" (see Section 8-3-261, Volatile Organic Compound).
- 606.10 Exempt Compounds – Methyl Acetate: The quantity of methyl acetate shall be determined by ASTM Method D-6133-00: "Standard Test Method for Acetone, PCBTF, Methyl Acetate or t-Butyl Acetate Content of Solvent-Reducible and Water Reducible Paints, Coatings, Resins, and Raw Materials

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by Direct Injection Into a Gas Chromatograph.” (see Section 8-3-261, Volatile Organic Compound).

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